Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

pubescens, Solander, abounds in dry fields, and *Magnolia glauca*, L., in a swamp a mile south of Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J. FRANK TWEEDY.

§ 25. **Notes on a Botanical Trip Through North-western New Jersey.**—If the first year's work of the North Jersey Botanical Club resulted in nothing better, it infused a certain amount of enthusiasm for collecting, into the hearts of many persons to whom the feeling was before unknown. The result of this was the organization of a number of prolonged excursions. One of these, undertaken by two of the prominent members of the above club, and the writer, left Montclair on the afternoon of Aug. 13th, 1879.

The start being made, our road lay through Verona and Pine Brook to Parsippany, where the first event was the discovery of *Glyceria Canadensis*, Trin. A little farther on was found *Ranunculus alismaefolius*, Geyer, in abundance. Passing through Drakesville and Shippenport, the only interesting plants found were *Melanthium Virginicum*, L., *Habenaria psycodes*, Gray, and *Potentilla fruticosa*, L. Those not familiar with the latter plant can form no idea of the appropriateness of its specific name. In the northern counties of New Jersey it frequently covers the low grounds with such a dense and *hard* growth, as to render the passage across a field of a few acres of it very wearisome. The magnificent growths of *Epilobium angustifolium*, L., were also remarkable.

At Lake Hopatcong several days were passed. Here we saw *Polygonum amphibium*, L., var. *terrestre*, Willd., *Gratiola aurea*, Muhl., in abundance, and *Scutellaria galericulata*, L. We also collected fine specimens of *Sium lineare*, Michx., and *Brasenia peltata*, Pursh. *Corylus rostrata*, Ait., was abundant in the vicinity. But the most interesting plant found here, and which I think has not been noted heretofore, was a species of *Sagittaria*, probably *S. graminea*, Michx., with flowers varying from white to quite a dark purple, the petals having very firm texture.

At Blairstown we collected two or three specimens each of *Corallorrhiza innata*, R. Br., and *C. multiflora*, Nutt.

Crossing the Delaware river at Colombia, we went directly to the Water Gap. On the mountain sides we found *Cornus circinata*, L'Her., in fruit, in which state were also *Rhododendron maximum*, L., and *Hydrangea arborescens*, L. On the banks of Broadhead's creek, just above the Gap House, we found both species of *Apocynum*, *Elymus Canadensis*, L., var. *glaucescens*, Gray, and a species of *Avena* which we thought was *A. Smithii*, T. C. Porter. As the only specimen of the latter was lost, it must be left for some future collector to determine. The only other plants worthy of note were *Cenchrus tribuloides*, L., and *Verbascum Lychnitis*, L.

We next proceeded through Blairstown to Hardroicke. It was between the latter place and Stillwater that we first found those beautiful and delicate ferns, *Pellœa atropurpurea*, Link., and *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, L., which afterward became so common on the cliffs, the graceful little *Asplenium* almost invariably filling the crevices, and edging the ledges on which grew its taller and more stately neighbor.

At Middleville we struck Swartzwood Lake and felt that we were fairly in for a few days solid enjoyment. Nor were we disappointed, as it is one of the most delightful spots for the botanist. The great profusion of *Nymphæa*, *Nuphar* and *Brasenia*, in their deep setting of *Nesæa*, is probably the chief feature of the locality. We secured a boat and in eager haste put off for "Nelumbium Inlet," at the northern end of the lake. While still half a mile distant, one of the party pointed out a long elevated line of green as being the *Nelumbium luteum*, Willd., the ultimatum of our journey; but the others were doubtful, on the ground that the leaves of the plant should rest upon the water. At last we discovered the individual leaves, then the petioles and finally a flower, and speculation was at an end. We saw before us in all its splendor this queen of the northern aquatics. Elevated from one to three feet from the surface of the water was this miniature yet majestic forest of leaves. Some that we measured were over two feet in diameter and almost perfectly circular, and it was only by careful selection that we succeeded in getting leaves small enough for herbarium specimens. A curious feature that attracted our attention was a narrow oblong figure stretched entirely across, and through the centre of many of the leaves. We finally discovered the cause. The leaf, before expanding, presents the appearance of two rolls, one on either side of the petiole, thus leaving a portion of the centre exposed to different conditions from the rest of the leaf. It is well for collectors to make a careful selection of a boat, and to go in force, for it is nearly impossible for one or two persons to penetrate beyond the extreme margin of the growth.

On the eastern shore of the lake we first found *Camptosorus rhizophyllus*, Link., and *Taxus baccata*, L., var. *Canadensis*, Gray. We learned from a farmer that *Phalaris arundinacea*, L., was much esteemed for fodder in this region; if cut early, two good crops being annually obtained. Before leaving this place we collected *Schollera graminea*, Willd.

Several fine specimens of *Asplenium ebenoides*, R. R. Scott, were found at Newton, which was perhaps the most interesting incident of the trip ; it grew in company with *A. ebeneum*, Ait., and *Camptosorus*, and its appearance certainly favors Berkeley's opinion that it is a hybrid between these species.

At Ogdensburg we found *Mimulus alatus*, Ait. Returning home by way of Stockholm, Pompton and Little Falls, the only note-worthy discoveries were those of *Gerardia pedicularia*, L., and *G. quercifolia*, Pursh., and of *Lobelia Kalmii*, L., which were found near Stockholm.

HENRY H. RUSBY.

VERONA, N. J., Feb. 1880.

§ 26. **Additions to the U. S. Phalloidei.**—I have been informed by Mr. C. H. Peck, since the issue of the January number of the BULLETIN, that New York State should have been given as a habitat for *Clathrus cancellatus*, L., the plant having been detected near Buffalo, by Judge G. W. Clinton. This is a very interesting discovery since it authenticates the reported occurrence of the fungus in this country. Schweinitz (on whose authority it was inserted in my list) had not